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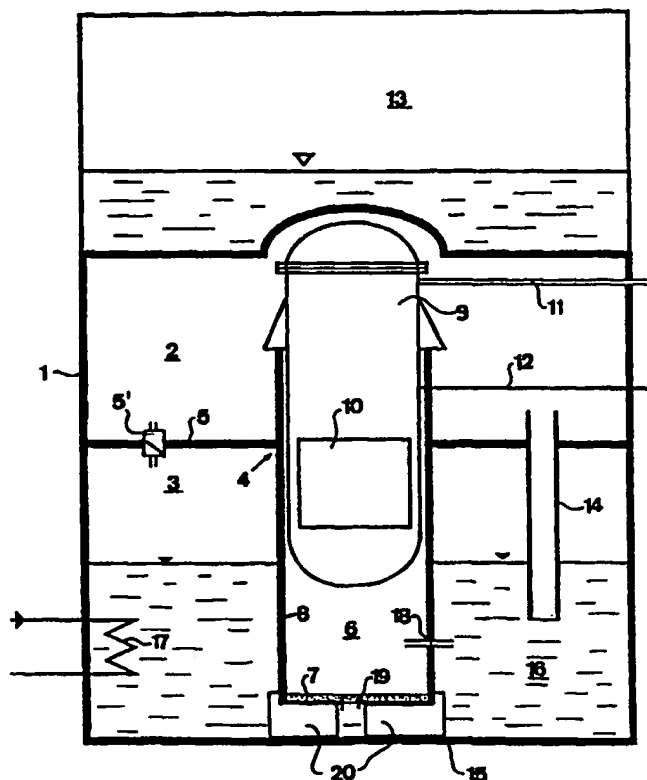
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE98/00407 (22) International Filing Date: 6 March 1998 (06.03.98) (30) Priority Data: 9700823-9 7 March 1997 (07.03.97) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ABB ATOM AB [SE/SE]; S-721 63 Västerås (SE). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BREDOLT, Ulf [SE/SE]; Liljanstorpssvägen 32, S-722 44 Västerås (SE). EN-GSTRÖM, Johan [SE/SE]; Kommenadörsgatan 8 C, S-114 48 Stockholm (SE). IVUNG, Bengt [SE/SE]; Grillugnsgratan 8, S-724 76 Västerås (SE). (74) Agents: BERGLUND, Stefan et al.; Björkéns Patentbyrå KB, Östermalmsgatan 58, S-114 50 Stockholm (SE).		(81) Designated States: CN, JP, MX, TR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published With international search report. In English translation (filed in Swedish). <i>Drewett</i>	

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(54) Title: A NUCLEAR PLANT

(57) Abstract

A nuclear reactor plant with a light water reactor, comprises a containment (1) having an upper space (2) and a lower space (3). The lower space is separated from the upper space by a separating member (4) and arranged to house a cooling medium (16). Furthermore, the plant comprises a reactor vessel (9) housing a reactor core (10) and provided in the upper space (2). The separating member (4) comprises a portion (7) which is arranged to be located at such a position that the surface of the portion (7) facing the lower space (3) is in contact with said cooling medium (16). The reactor vessel is provided above said portion (7).



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5 A nuclear plant

THE BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION AND PRIOR ART

10 The present invention refers to a nuclear reactor plant with a light water reactor, comprising a containment having an upper space and a lower space, which is separated from the upper space by a separating member and which is arranged to house a cooling medium, and a reactor vessel housing a reactor core and provided in the upper space.

15 Such nuclear reactor plants are known and these have proved to function in a satisfactory manner. However, if the reactor core for any reason would reach such a temperature that the fuel starts to melt and the geometry of the core is
20 changed, it might happen that the core may fall down from its original position and penetrate the bottom of the reactor vessel, i.e. a so-called core melt. In this case, the core will fall down onto the bottom surface of the containment. As long as the containment is intact and the
25 core may be maintained within the containment, there is no real risk that radioactivity in any greater amount will leak to the environment. However, if the core would melt through the containment, the risk for such a leakage is imminent.

30 Different measures have been proposed in order to avoid this risk. One such measure is to sprinkle cooling liquid over the core located on the bottom surface. However, such a cooling from above may prove to be insufficient, during a longer period of time, to prevent in a secure manner any
35 part of the core from penetrating the containment. Another measure proposed is to let the core fall down into a water

pool provided beneath the reactor vessel. A further measure, which has been proposed, is to let the core fall down into a container having double walls between which a cooling medium circulates to cool down the core.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide a way to take charge of a core which has fallen down through the
10 bottom of the reactor vessel in such a manner that the risk of radioactive emissions to the environment may be further reduced.

This object is obtained by the reactor plant initially
15 defined and characterized in that the separating member comprises a portion which is arranged to be located at such a position that the surface of the portion facing the lower space is in contact with said cooling medium, and that the reactor vessel is provided above said portion. By such a
20 design of the reactor plant, which enables the feature that said portion is submerged in a cooling medium, the core at a possible core melt will fall down onto said portion. Thereby, the following essential advantages are obtained, on the one hand that the core in a passive manner will be
25 cooled from beneath by the fact that the lower surface of the portion is in contact with the cooling medium in the lower space and on the other hand that a further barrier for the core to be penetrated before it may reach the floor surface of the containment has been provided. Furthermore,
30 if the core anyway would penetrate said portion, the complete floor surface of the containment is available for the core, i.e. the core may be distributed over a large area covered by said cooling medium. Advantageously, said portion may comprise a surface arranged in such a manner that said
35 cooling medium may flow along the surface and remove heat from said portion. In such a manner, one may ensure

efficient cooling from beneath of a core which has fallen down at a possible core melt, since the cooling medium flows along the surface and cools it down by natural recirculation.

5

According to a further embodiment of the invention, the separating member comprises a wall portion extending upwardly from and surrounding said portion in such a manner that said portion and the wall portion form a cavity of the
10 separating member. In such a manner, the core will in case of a possible core melt be located in a delimited space and it is also possible to let the wall portion be cooled down from outside by said cooling medium in the lower space. In addition, it is possible to fill up said cavity by water
15 before the melt reaches said portion, enabling the cooling to be further improved.

According to a further embodiment of the invention, an openable connection is provided to extend between said
20 cooling medium in the lower space and said cavity and to enable the supply of said cooling medium to the cavity. In such a manner it is possible to cool down the core not only from beneath through said portion but also by direct supply of cooling medium onto the core. Thereby, the openable
25 connection may comprise a conduit extending through the wall portion. In such a manner, the core may in addition be cooled down from above by for instance cooling medium flowing down over the core. Furthermore, the openable connection may comprise a fuse portion arranged to fuse at a
30 predetermined temperature and thereby the openable connection. In such a manner, the additional cooling will take effect as soon as a sufficiently high temperature has been achieved by the fuse portion. Thereby, the fuse portion may be comprised by said portion, which thus involves the
35 flowing of the cooling medium into the cavity from beneath.

According to a further embodiment of the invention, the lower space comprises a bottom surface formed by the lower limiting wall of the containment, said portion being provided at a distance from the bottom surface, wherein at
5 least one essentially vertical support plate extends between said portion and the bottom surface.

According to a further embodiment of the invention, at least one channel extends through the separating member and
10 connects the upper and lower spaces. Said channel has an orifice in the lower space, which is arranged to be located in said cooling medium. By such a channel, possible discharge of steam into the upper space, which may lead to a pressure increase therein, will be conveyed down into the
15 lower space and will be condensed in said cooling medium. According to an advantageous embodiment, the openable connection has an orifice in the cavity, which is provided at a lower level than the orifice of the channel. In such a manner, it is ensured at the pressure of said cooling medium
20 at the openable connection will be sufficiently high to permit the cooling medium to flow through the openable connection and into the cavity, and in such a manner that the core may be cooled down at the same time as the steam from the water above the core may be cooled down by the
25 colder cooling medium in the lower space. In order to ensure, over a longer period of time, an efficient cooling of the core, means may be arranged to cool down said cooling medium in the lower space.

30 Further features and advantages of the present invention will appear from the following description of different embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is now to be explained more closely by means of embodiments, defined by way of example, and with
5 reference to the drawing attached, in which
Fig 1 discloses a section through a nuclear reactor plant according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT EMBODIMENTS

10

The invention refers to a nuclear reactor plant with a light water reactor, i.e. a reactor which may comprise a boiling water reactor, BWR, or a pressure water reactor, PWR, and which employs water as cooling medium and moderator. Fig 1
15 discloses schematically a nuclear reactor plant comprising a containment 1 enclosing an upper space 2 and a lower space 3, which are separated from each other by means of a separating member 4 in the shape of an intermediate wall. The intermediate wall 4 comprises a peripheral, essentially
20 plane portion and a cavity 6 centrally provided and defined by a lower portion 7 and a wall portion 8 extending around the lower portion 7 and connecting this portion 7 with the peripheral portion 5.

25 A reactor vessel 9 is provided in the upper space 2 and in such a manner that it at least partly extends down into the cavity 6. At 10, a reactor core contained in the reactor vessel 9 is schematically disclosed. The reactor plant disclosed is of a so-called boiling water type and comprises
30 a steam conduit 11 extending out of the containment 1 to a turbine plant for generating electrical energy. From the turbine plant, a feed water line 12 extends through the containment 1 and back into the reactor vessel 9. Above the containment 1, there is a further space 13 which is arranged
35 to house different pools, for instance a pool with water in

which the fuel rods may be provided during repair and fuel replacement.

5 A number of channels 14, so-called blow down pipes are provided between the upper space 2 and the lower space 3. It is to be noted that merely one such channel 14 is disclosed in Fig 1. The containment 1 comprises a lower limiting wall 15 forming an essentially plane bottom surface of the lower space 3. The lower space 3 is arranged to house a cooling
10 medium 16, for instance water. Furthermore, the lower space 3 is arranged to house such an amount of cooling medium 16 that the orifice of the channel 14 in the lower space 3 will be located in the cooling medium 16. Moreover, in Fig 1 a heat exchanger device 17 is disclosed schematically, which
15 is arranged to be connected to an external cooling circuit for cooling of the cooling medium 16. Furthermore, the plane portion 15 comprises at least one one-way valve 5' which is arranged to open a connection if the pressure in the lower space 3 is higher than the pressure in the upper space 2 in
20 order to equalize the pressure in both the spaces 2 and 3.

Furthermore, in Fig 1 is disclosed an openable connection 18 in the form of a pipe conduit between the cavity 6 and the lower space 3. The openable connection 18 may comprise a
25 valve member permitting automatic opening at a core melt. The openable connection 18 may also comprise a melt fuse, which at a temperature raised to a predetermined level melts and opens the connection 18. Moreover, an openable connection 19 may be provided in the portion 7, which also
30 may comprise a valve member or a melt fuse melting at a predetermined temperature and opening the connection 19 in such a manner that cooling medium 16 may flow therethrough into the cavity 6. As appears from Fig 1, in a boiling water reactor the openable connections 18 and 19 are provided at a
35 lower level and the orifice of the channel 14.

Due to the cooling by the heat exchanger device 17, the pressure in the upper space 2 is somewhat higher than in the lower space 3, compare the slightly lower liquid level in the channel 14 than in the lower space 3. At a possible steam leakage in the upper space 2, steam will thus be conveyed down through the channel 14 and be condensed in the cooling medium 16. The lower space 3 and the cooling medium 16 present therein consequently form a so-called condensation pool.

10

The lower portion 7 in the cavity 6 comprises a lower surface which is submerged in the cooling medium 16 and which permits natural flowing of the cooling medium along the surface. Such a flowing may be improved by the surface being for instance convex. It may also be essentially plane and slope somewhat in relation to a horizontal plane. Also other shapes of the surface are possible in order to increase the flowing of the cooling medium and thereby the cooling of the portion 7. The lower portion 7 may be manufactured from different types of material. For instance, it may be mentioned that it may comprise a steel plate, the lower surface of which is positioned in direct contact with the cooling medium 16 in the lower space 3. Thereby, a satisfactory heat transfer between the cavity 6 and the cooling medium 16 is ensured. Furthermore, vertical support plates 20 may be provided between the lower portion 7 and the lower limiting wall 15 of the containment 1. These support plates 20 may for instance be provided in a star configuration and extend radially. The purpose of the support plates 20 is on the one hand to increase the heat transfer surface from the lower portion 7 and on the other hand to form a support for the lower portion 7 and to absorb the forces which may arise for instance at possible steam explosions in the cavity 6. The support plates 20 are designed and positioned in such a manner that they do not

hinder the flowing of the cooling medium 16 along the lower portion 7.

If the reactor core 10 for any reason would reach a raised temperature and start to melt, and thereby lose its position in the reactor vessel 9 and fall down against and through the bottom of the reactor vessel 9, the core 10 being geometrically changed in such a manner, will be positioned on the lower portion 7. Since the lower portion 7 and the wall portion 8 are cooled from outside by the cooling medium 16, the portion 7 will at least during advantageous conditions in a passive manner resist the heat developed by the core 10 which has fallen down. The cooling of the core will be improved by the direct supply of cooling medium 16 to the core via the openable connection 18 and/or the openable connection 19. Since the orifice of the channel 14 is located above the connections 18, 19, it is ensured that the pressure of the cooling medium 16 always may overcome the pressure prevailing in the upper space 3 and in particular in the cavity 6 in such a manner that the cooling medium 16 will flow in through the connections 18, 19. Furthermore, at a possible core melt, the design of the cavity 6 and its bottom 7 will cause heat from the core, which has fallen down into the cavity, to be transferred to the cooling medium 16 via the bottom 7 in such a manner that the pressure in the lower space 3 increases and becomes higher than the pressure in the upper space 2. However, at the same time the cooling medium will be supplied to the core via the connections 18, 19, at least as long as the pressure in the lower space 3 is higher than in the upper space 2. The cooling medium which in this manner is supplied to the core which has fallen down will evaporate, which raises the pressure in the upper space 2 in such a manner that blowing down takes place through the channels 14. Consequently, the conditions are not always stable and the gas generated by the core which has fallen down will collect

in both spaces 2 and 3 in such a manner that a total pressure reduction is obtained.

If the cooling is not sufficient, the core will after a while melt through the lower portion 7 and fall down into the cooling medium 16 in the lower space 3. As appears from Fig 1, the bottom surface of the lower space 3 has a significantly greater area than the lower portion 7 and thereby the core may spread over a large area onto the bottom surface. During the passage of the melted core through the portion 7, it will be divided and in this manner the cooling effect is increased. Consequently, these factors result in a more efficient cooling of the core by the cooling medium 16 and thereby it is also possible to prevent the core from penetrating the lower limiting wall 15 of the containment 1.

By the arrangement according to the invention, a further barrier at a possible core melt is thus provided. This design may have an essential significance in order to ensure that no radioactivity leaks out into the environment outside the containment 1. It is also to be noted that the arrangement according to the invention relies on completely passive measures, i.e. it does not imply the function of any pumps or other actively driven members in order to ensure the integrity of the containment 1 at a possible core melt.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiment disclosed but may be varied and modified within the scope of the following claims. For instance it is to be noted that the plant may comprise either one of the openable connections 18 and 19, both of these or no opening at all. It is also possible to provide more opening connections extending around the wall portion 8.

Although the embodiment disclosed refers to a boiling water reactor, it is to be noted that the principles according to the invention also are applicable to a so-called pressure water reactor.

Claims

1. A nuclear reactor plant with a light water reactor, comprising a containment (1) having an upper space (2) and a lower space (3), which is separated from the upper space by a separating member (4) and which is arranged to house a cooling medium (16), and a reactor vessel (9) housing a reactor core (10) and provided in the upper space (2), characterized in that the separating member (4) comprises a portion (7) which is arranged to be located at such a position that the surface of the portion (7) facing the lower space (3) is in contact with said cooling medium (16), and that the reactor vessel is provided above said portion (7).
2. A nuclear reactor plant according to claim 1, characterized in that said portion (7) comprises a surface arranged in such a manner that said cooling medium (16) may flow along the surface and remove heat from said portion (7).
3. A nuclear reactor plant according to any one of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the separating member (4) comprises a wall portion (8) extending upwardly from and surrounding said portion (7) in such a manner that said portion and the wall portion form a cavity (6) of the separating member.
4. A nuclear reactor plant according to claim 3, characterized in that an openable connection (18, 19) is provided to extend between said cooling medium (16) in the lower space (3) and said cavity (6) and to enable the supply of said cooling medium (16) to the cavity.

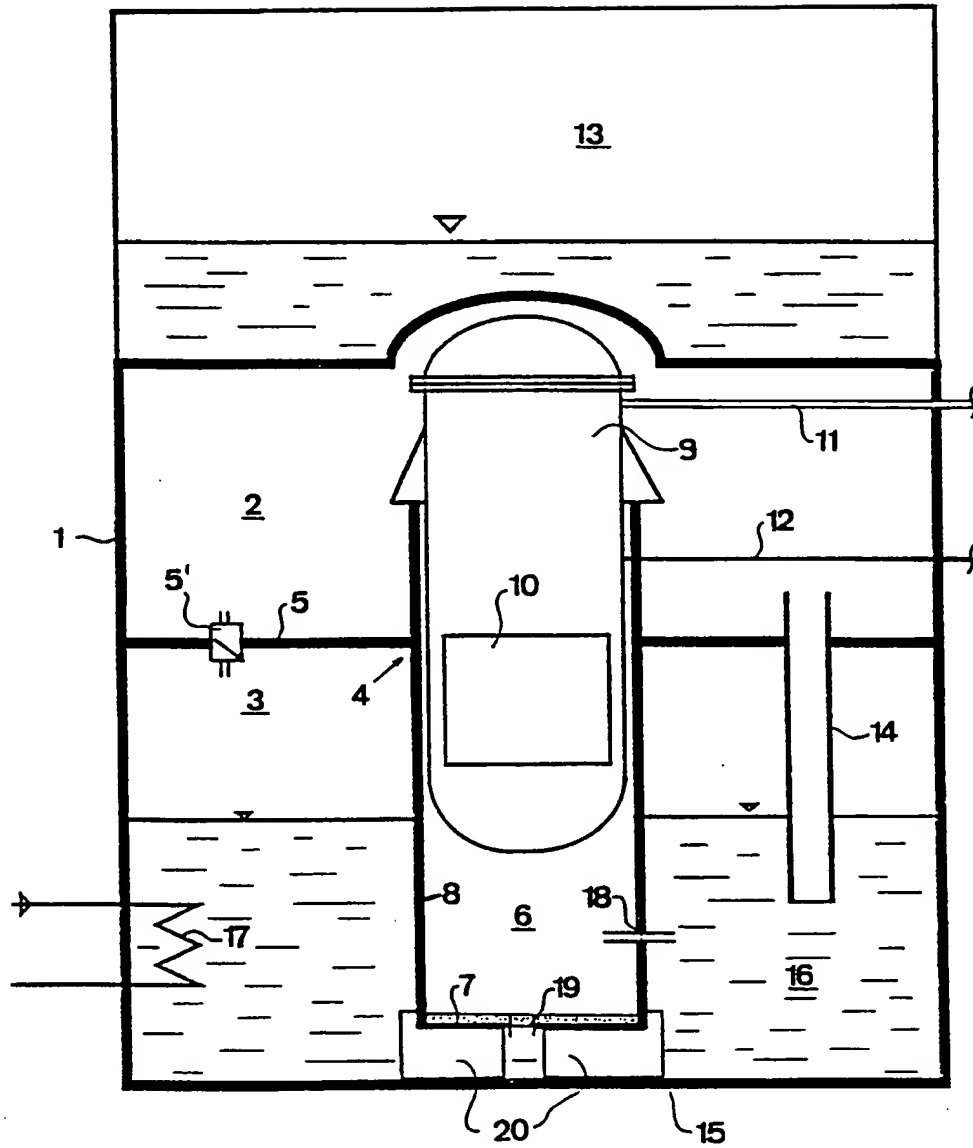
5. A nuclear reactor plant according to claim 4, characterized in that the operable connection (18) comprises a conduit extending through the wall portion.
- 5 6. A nuclear reactor plant according to any one of claims 4 and 5, characterized in that the openable connection (18, 19) comprises a fuse portion arranged to fuse at a predetermined temperature and thereby open the openable connection.
- 10 7. A nuclear reactor plant according to claim 6, characterized in that the fuse portion (19) is comprised by said portion (7).
- 15 8. A nuclear reactor plant according to any one of claims 4 - 6, characterized in that the openable connection comprises a valve member.
- 20 9. A nuclear reactor plant according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the lower space (3) comprises a bottom surface (15) formed by the lower limiting wall of the containment (1), said portion (7) being provided at a distance from the bottom surface (15), and that at least one essentially vertical support plate (20) extends
- 25 between said portion (7) and the bottom surface (15).
10. A nuclear reactor plant according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by at least one channel (14) extending through the separating member (4, 5) and
- 30 connecting the upper and lower spaces (2, 3), and in that said channel (14) has an orifice in the lower space (3), which is arranged to be located in said cooling medium (16).
- 35 11. A nuclear reactor plant according to claims 4 and 10, characterized in that the openable connection (18, 19) has

an orifice in the cavity (6), which is provided at a lower level than the orifice of the channel (14).

- 5 12. A nuclear reactor plant according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by means (17) arranged to cool down said cooling medium (16) in the lower space (3).

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Fig 1



1
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 98/00407

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: G21C 15/18 // G21C 9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

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IPC6: G21C, F28D

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 3036232 A1 (KRAFTWERK UNIONAG), 6 May 1982 (06.05.82), figure 1 --	
A	WO 9620486 A1 (SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT), 4 July 1996 (04.07.96), page 8 - page 9, figure 1 --	
A	SE 428611 B (AB ASEA-ATOM), 11 July 1983 (11.07.83), figures 1-2 -----	

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

29/04/98

International application No.
PCT/SE 98/00407

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE	3036232	A1	06/05/82	NONE	
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SE	428611	B	11/07/83	CA 1152656 A EP 0030698 A JP 56094295 A SE 7910355 A US 4363780 A	23/08/83 24/06/81 30/07/81 18/06/81 14/12/82

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